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In re

1	HILL, FARRER & BURRILL LLP
	Daniel J. McCarthy (SBN 101081)
2	dmccarthy@hillfarrer.com
	City National Plaza
3	515 South Flower Street, 7 th Fl.
	Los Angeles, CA 90071-3147
4	Telephone: (213) 621-0802
·	Fax: (213)624-4840
5	1 am (213)021 1010
-	Attorneys for Petitioning General Partner
6	Garry Y. Itkin and Daniel J. McCarthy, in pro per
0	Garry 1. tikin and Damer 3. Weccarting, in pro per
7	CACERES & SHAMASH, LLP
´	Charles Shamash (SBN 178110)
8	cs@locs.com
١	Joseph E. Caceres (SBN 169164)
9	jec@locs.com
	9701 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1000
10	Beverly Hills, California 90212
10	
	Tel: (310) 205-3400
11	Fax: (310) 878-8308
12	A44 f C 1'4 1 I 1 F. C '
12	Attorneys for Creditors and Joseph E. Caceres, in pro
12	per
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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - LOS ANGELES DIVISION

ITKIN & SABADASH,

Involuntary Debtor.

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Case No. 2:25-bk-11235-NB

Chapter 7

JOINT OBJECTIONS TO ALEXANDER SABADASH'S "REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE FILED IN SUPPORT OF PUTATIVE PARTNER ALEXANDER SABADASH'S MOTION FOR FEES, DAMAGES, AND SANCTIONS (DOCKET NO. 92)

Date: August 19, 2025 Time: 2:00 p.m. Place: Courtroom 1545

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TO:	THE HONORABLE NEIL W. BASON, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY
	JUDGE, AND TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD

Petitioning general partner Garry Y. Itkin ("Mr. Itkin"), Daniel J. McCarthy and Joseph E. Caceres object to the to the Request for Judicial Notice (the "RJN") filed by Alexander Sabadash ("Mr. Sabadash") on July 1, 2025 (docket no. 92) as follows:

I. The Scope of the Request for Judicial Notice

The RJN requests that the Court take judicial notice of seven documents, which are exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 25 and 26 to the Declarations of Michael Zorkin (docket nos. 90-1 and 91-1) that were filed with "Putative Partner Alexander Sabadash's Motion for Fees and Damages, Under 11 U.S.C. § 303(i)" (the "Fee Motion," docket no. 90) and "Putative Partner Alexander Sabadash's Motion for Fees and Damages under 11 U.S.C § 303(i) and Motion for Sanctions under FRBP 9011" (the "Sanctions Motion," docket no. 91) on July 1, 2025 (docket nos. 90 and 91). Those documents are described in the RJN as follows:

- 1. Declaration of Alexander Sabadash dated April 19, 2018 filed in Case No. BC647351. A true and correct copy of the declaration is attached to the Declaration of Michael Zorkin as Exhibit 2.
- 2. Declaration of Alexander Sabadash dated December 19, 2019 filed in Case No. BC647351. A true and correct copy of the declaration is attached to the Declaration of Michael Zorkin as Exhibit 3.
- 3. Declaration of Larisa Sabadash dated January 9, 2020 filed in Case No. BC647351. A true and correct copy of the declaration is attached to the Declaration of Michael Zorkin as Exhibit 4.
- 4. Alexander Sabadash's Answer to Garry Itkin's Cross-Complaint filed in Case No. BC647351. A true and correct copy of the Answer is attached to the Declaration of Michael Zorkin as Exhibit 5.
- 5. Aug. 25, 2021 Ruling by private arbitrator Knyazev dismissing the arbitration titled Davilla Investing Limited v. Golden Spirits Limited, AFB Trading One, Inc., and Golden Sphinx Limited for lack of jurisdiction. A true and correct copy of the ruling and a certified translation is attached to the declaration of Michael Zorkin as Exhibit 22.
- 6. Garry Itkin's Motion for Summary Adjudication filed in case no. BC647351. A true and correct copy of Itkin's motion is attached the declaration of Michael Zorkin as Exhibit 25.
- 7. Feb. 27, 2020 Order denying Itkin's motion for summary

judgment. A true and correct copy of the order denying Itkin's motion is attached the declaration of Michael Zorkin as **Exhibit 26**.

II. The RJN Should Be Denied Because It Fails to Specify Any Adjudicative Facts that Are the Subject of the Request

Mr. Sabadash's RJN generally requests that the Court take judicial notice of these seven documents, but it fails to describe the purpose of the requested judicial notice. That is a sufficient reason to deny the RJN. Under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(a), a court may take "judicial notice of an adjudicative fact," yet Mr. Sabadash does not inform the Court of the facts that are subject to his request. He only asks that the Court take judicial notice of the seven documents. Documents are not judicially noticeable. *Cruz v. Specialized Loan Servicing, LLC*, 2022 WL 18228277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 14, 2022) ("'[C]ourts do not take judicial notice of documents, they take judicial notice of facts....' (Citation)."); *AGA & Titan Inc. v. United Specialty Ins. Co.*, No. 2:20-CV-02698-MCS-AS, 2022 WL 3573918, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2022) (same).

III. The RJN Should Be Denied Because the Documents are Inadmissible Hearsay

The apparent purpose of the RJN is made evident by the Fee Motion and the Sanctions Motion in which Mr. Sabadash argues that the statements in these seven documents are true and, therefore, provide a factual basis for granting the Motions. Thus, he impliedly asks that the Court take judicial notice of these seven documents for the truth of the matters stated in the documents. That purpose is improper under applicable law.

As an initial matter, the statements in those seven documents are inadmissible hearsay under Federal Rules of Evidence 801 and 802. Mr. Itkin also is filing a separate Evidentiary Objection to the Declarations of Michael Zorkin (docket nos. 90-1 and 91-1) in which he objects to the admissibility of these documents that are attached to Mr. Zorkin's Declarations as well as to other portions of that declaration. Judicial notice of inadmissible hearsay is improper. *Am. Prairie Const. Co. v. Hoich*, 560 F.3d 780, 797 (8th Cir. 2009) ("Caution must also be taken to avoid admitting evidence, through the use of judicial notice, in contravention of the relevancy, foundation, and hearsay rules.") Similarly, in *Daniel v. Cook Cnty.*, 833 F.3d 728, 742 (7th Cir.

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2016), the court affirmed a district court's denial of judicial notice of an order in prior litigation against the same defendant. It held:

> Courts routinely take judicial notice of the actions of other courts or the contents of filings in other courts. (Citation.) Taking judicial notice of the contents of hearsay statements in such filings to prove the truth of the matters is much harder to justify.

IV. The RJN Should Be Denied to the Extent Mr. Sabadash Seeks Judicial Notice of Documents to Prove the Truth of the Matters Stated In Them

More importantly, the Court may not take judicial notice of records from other litigation for purposes of the veracity of the statements in those documents. For example, in the analogous context of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the defendants in Firemans Fund Ins. Co. v. R J Kiln & Co., No. CV 11-7460-GW(EX), 2012 WL 13012430, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 15, 2012), asked the court to take judicial notice of complaints and cross-complaints in an underlying state court action, as well as a declaration of one of the attorneys that had been filed in that action. The Court denied that request and explained:

While Defendants cite numerous cases holding that courts can may judicial notice of various types of court documents and public records, they also cite a case for the proposition that fatally undermines their argument: "The veracity of the allegations [in a judicially-noticed affidavit] is not judicially noticeable." See Docket No. 24 at 8 (quoting *FDIC v. O'Flahaven*, 857 F. Supp. 154, 157–58 (D. N.H. 1994)). *Id.* at *4.

Mr. Sabadash's RJN invokes the wording of Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b)(2) in asserting: "Judicial notice is properly taken of facts that can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Thus, he claims that statements made in the declarations of Mr. Sabadash and Larissa Sabadash (Exhs. 2, 3 and 4), in Mr. Sabadash's answer to Mr. Itkin's cross-complaint (Exh. 5), in Mr. Itkin's Motion for Summary Adjudication (Exh. 25), and in the Order denying that Motion (Exh. 26), which were filed in the state court action, are statements from "sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." As acknowledged in paragraphs 1 to 4, 6 and 7 of Mr. Zorkin's declaration, these documents in

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the state court action, which itself evidences that the alleged facts are in dispute by Mr. Itkin and that judicial notice would be improper.

Exhibit 22 to Mr. Zorkin's declarations purports to be an August 25, 2021 ruling by an arbitrator in an "ad hoc tribunal" in Russia (apparently not a judicially-noticeable court order) dismissing an arbitration action. The statements in that order also cannot "be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Moreover, the order does not reach the merits of any disputes. Instead, it merely determined that the arbitrator lacked jurisdiction. (Zorkin Decls., Exh. 22, at 249 of 348,¶ 2.)

The existence of the partnership is disputed by Mr. Sabadash, but there is plenty of documentary evidence of the partnership's existence, as explained in Mr. Itkin's concurrently-filed Oppositions to the Fee Motion and the Sanctions Motion. Where facts stated in public records are disputable, judicial notice should be denied. Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 690 (9th Cir. 2001) (reversing dismissal of complaint where the district "court took judicial notice of disputed facts stated in public records." (emphasis in original)); In re Mora, 199 F.3d 1024, 1026 (9th Cir. 1999) ("this court does not take judicial notice that the Post Office delivered the check in question overnight or that the check was probably delivered overnight. Both propositions are disputable and not appropriately admitted as facts under Rule 201.")

The RJN cites Abbas v. Vertical Entertainment, 2019 WL 6482229, at 1 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 19, 2019), for the proposition that: "A court may take judicial notice of records of other courts." The issue before the Court in Abbas was whether the plaintiff was aware of his claim that defendants denied that he was the owner of a movie (Bilal) more than three years prior to the filing of the lawsuit, so his claim was time-barred. The Court took judicial notice of "records from a prior dispute adjudicated in the Saudi Arabian judicial system regarding *Bilal* that involved these parties. " Id. at *1. The records from that lawsuit showed that the plaintiff was aware that defendants denied his claim of ownership:

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Here, the statute of limitations ran from the point Abbas was aware Defendants denied his ownership claim to Bilal. [Citation.) That occurred on June 5, 2015, when Barajoun filed suit against Abbas in Saudi Arabia and claimed ownership of *Bilal*. (Dkt. No. 56-3

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(Metawea Decl.) ¶ 10.) This lawsuit was filed on August 23, 201	8
or more than three years later. Accordingly, Abbas's claims are	
barred by the statute of limitations.	
<i>Id.</i> at *2.	

Thus, in Abbas, the Court did not take judicial notice of the truth of any matters stated in the filings in Saudi Arabia. Instead, it merely took notice of records showing that the plaintiff was on notice of a dispute, which triggered the running of the applicable statute of limitations. That decision does not support Mr. Sabadash's RJN.

V. Judicial Notice of Exhibit 22 Should Be Denied Because it Lacks Authenticity

A copy of the arbitration award from an "ad hoc tribunal" and an English translation of that award is attached to Mr. Grant's proof of claim no. 11. (Zorkin Decls, Exh. 24.) It is dated August 31, 2021. Mr. Zorkin contends it is "fake" because the arbitrator supposedly emailed an order dated August 25, 2021, that is attached as Exhibit 22 to Mr. Zorkin's declarations, and it stated that the arbitrator lacked jurisdiction. If the Court compares Exhibit 22 to Mr. Zorkin's declarations (the alleged August 25, 2021 order) to the order attached to Mr. Grant's proof of claim, which is Exhibit 24 to Mr. Zorkin's declarations, it is notable that the Russian version of the August 25, 2021 order does not have the arbitrator's official round stamp (docket no. 90-1 and 91-1, at 257 of 348), which means it is not authenticated as a filing in that arbitration. However, the August 31, 2021 order that is attached to Mr. Grant's proof of claim contains that round stamp on the first page and the last page. (Docket no. 90-1 and 91-1, at 266 and 286 of 348.) The signature block in the translated version of the August 31, 2021 order states:

Sole judge, Knyazev Dmitry Valerievich [Signature]

Ad hoc tribunal for specific dispute resolution

Official round seal of the issuing authority

The fact that it contains the official round seal suggests that the August 31, 2021 order is legitimate and that the August 25, 2021 order is in fact a fake order.

HILL, FARRER & BURRILL LLP
A LIMITED LABILITY PARTNERSHIP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CATONAL PLAZA
515 S. FLOWER STREET, 77 HOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071

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PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

2 I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is: 515 South Flower Street, 7th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. 3 A true and correct copy of the foregoing document entitled (specify): JOINT OBJECTIONS TO ALEXANDER 4 SABADASH'S "REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE FILED IN SUPPORT OF PUTATIVE PARTNER ALEXANDER SABADASH'S MOTION FOR FEES, DAMAGES, AND SANCTIONS (DOCKET NO. 92) will 5 be served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and (b) in the manner stated below: 6 1. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING (NEF): Pursuant to controlling General Orders and LBR, the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On (date) August 5, 2025, I checked the CM/ECF docket for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following persons are on the Electronic Mail Notice 8 List to receive NEF transmission at the email addresses stated below: 9 Joseph E Caceres jec@locs.com, generalbox@locs.com Daniel J McCarthy dmccarthy@hillfarrer.com, spadilla@hillfarrer.com;dflowers@hfbllp.com 10 Kurt Ramlo Adam RamloLegal@gmail.com, kr@ecf.courtdrive.com,ramlo@recap.email Charles Shamash cs@locs.com, generalbox@locs.com 11 Oleg Stolyar astolyar@loeb.com United States Trustee (LA) ustpregion16.la.ecf@usdoj.gov 12 Michael Zorkin mz@thezorkinfirm.com ☐ Service information continued on 13 attached page 14 2. SERVED BY UNITED STATES MAIL: On (date) August 5, 2025, I served the following persons and/or entities at the last known addresses in this 15 bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope in the United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows. Listing the judge here 16 constitutes a declaration that mailing to the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed. 17 United States Trustee 915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1850 18 Los Angeles, CA 90017 ☐ Service information continued on 19 attached page 20 3. SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, OVERNIGHT MAIL, FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL (state method for each person or entity served): Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or controlling LBR, on (date) 21 , I served the following persons and/or entities by personal delivery, overnight mail service, or (for those who consented in writing to such service method), by facsimile transmission and/or 22 email as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on, or overnight

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24 attached page

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26 August 5, 2025

Date

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature

/s/ Daniel J. McCarthy

☐ Service information continued on

mail to, the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.

Daniel J. McCarthy

Printed Name